It possesses all the virtues

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The stamp of original beauty

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sents a distinct advance in

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CHRISTIAN EXDEAVORERS.

Visiting Pastors Will Take Pulpits This Morning and There Will Be Meetings Afternoon and Evening.

VIGOROUS TEMPERANCE TALK

EVIL OF DRINKING AND ITS CURE DISCUSSED BY REV. E. Y. HILL.

State Law, He Says, Contemplates Prohibition, and Officers Could Cut Off Liquor Traffic.

In spite of the heavy rain, the most successful session of the Christian Endeavor convention was held last night in Tomlinson Hall. Damp weather failed to check the enthusiasm of the delegates nor did it mar the effectiveness of the addresses. Yesterday was the busiest day the delegates spent during the convention. The the morning was followed by President Medbury's address and an interesting session in the afternoon. Bands of the Enplaces in the city and in addition to this

had special meetings. the Rev. Clarence Eberman, of Boston, Mass., will deliver the address. To-night the Rev. Mr. Eberman will deliver another address and adjournment will be taken after a consecration service.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND TEMPER-ANCE.

Bilhorn, of Chicago, three addresses were | ciplined body of Christian people. made. The principal talk was by the Rev. E. Y. Hill, of Logansport, on "Good Citizenthe subject of his speech. He said:

citizens. Christian Endeavorers are always good citizens. They are loyal to their country in all the deepest meanings of loyalty. Not more loyal were the Maccabees to the liberties of Palestine, or the Greeks at Thermopylae to the freedom of that classic rights of the English people, not more loyal were the soldiers under Washington to the independence of America or the boys in blue to the preservation of the Union than are the Christian Endeavorers to the highest mission and divinest meanings of our great Nation. Christian Endeavorers insist on righteousness in government and a flag

We recognize that there are great problems to be solved before the Nation is ideal. There are the problems of labor and capital, the problems of taxation, housing the poor, education of the ignorant, problems of the South and West and problems municipal. The plutocrat, the demagogue, the crank and the party boss make all these problems more difficult. Next perhaps to the demon, greed, we confront intemperance, the saloon and the organized liquor traffic as the greatest menance to our liberties as men, women and children and the greatest problem with which the State has to deal. For intemperance defeats democracy: It strikes at the very foundations of government stability. In this Republic we must have citizens of self-control, men who can govern and who in turn are willing to be governed. Intemperance is against all sovereignty save that of passion and brutality. The history of the old nations testifies that no nation can stand half sober and half drunk. This fact has had long recognition, for from the earliest recorded history there

tection of society. "In America, where the people are neryous, restless, always hurrying, constantly active in body and in mind, pursuing and achieving, the tendency to intoxicants is marked and the danger all the more ominous. The busy man asks stimulants to nerve him for the next impending tasks, then he takes stimulants to rest him and refresh him when he is weary after the task is done. He unconsciously forms a habit. Drunkards always begin in moderation. There is no road to inebriety, to plain drunkenness and sickening despair that does not pass that station so full of deception and false confidence called moderation. Moderation thus initiated perhaps in the baneful treating habit almost cer-

have been intemperance laws for the pro-

tainly ends in degradation. "After a hundred years and more of temperance agitation in our country, and after centuries of recorded experience in other lands, the wonder to me is that America, so practical, so sensible, so discerning of the paths along which successes lie, so disinclined to blunders, should not have more fully recognized the evil, the damage, the bad economy, the national menace, the social crime of intemperance and banished the saloon and the whole traffic from all our borders. For the liquor traffic is certainly an economic blunder. Large is the sum we spend for education and religion to build up the people to good citizenship. For more fabulous is the amount we spend to tear them down. Our liquor bill as a nation is \$1,200,000,000 a year.

"Suppose we took that sum and invest it. We could build in one year industrial establishments, each capitalized at \$1,000,000. The employes of the liquor business we could afford to pension for a short time and then employ them in the new concerns, and in a short time they and the whole people would be far richer. America spends every year afteen dollars for intoxicants for every man, woman and child inside our coasts. Think of the cost inflicted upon us to maintain courts, police, jails, asylums and other regulations and restraints made necessary by rum-caused lawlessness.

SOME RESULTS OF DRUNKENNESS. "A committee of fifty, which two years ago investigated the economic aspects of the liquor problem, not for the sake of temperance agitation, but for purely scientific purposes, and hence cannot be charged with wild headed fanaticism, reported that of 1,300 convicts in seventeen prisons in as many states, thirty-one per cent. of them were guilty of crime, the principal cause of which was liquor. We can reasonably go beyond that committee and say that about nine tenths of all the crimes are due

directly or indirectly to over-indulgence in intoxicants. "More than that, this same committee reported that one-fourth of all the applicants for charitable relief in our cities had been reduced to pauperism by drink, and that thirty-seven per cent. of all the inmates of alms houses owed their degradation to the same cause-that so obviously was it the determining cause that otherwise the poverty would not have existed. About onehalf of all the pauperism among men and one-third among women intemperance is directly responsible for. Both organized capital and organized labor are recognizing the bad economy of Intemperance. The employer feels the need of sobriety among working men. Of 5,400 firms replying to inquiries addressed them by the department of labor, one-third of them said that they

prohibited drinking. or less associated with labor organizations, to-day many of the unions are expressly against it, refusing to reinstate a man discharged on account of drunkenness or to assist him in time of sickness or nonemployment. The Union Pacific Railroad has just issued an order that no man who fre-Cheyenne, Wyo., as a result, twenty-five places closed at once. Men are recognizing that in these days, when dangerous powers are being harnessed to drive machinery at terrific speed, when accuracy, precision and calm are necessary in these flying, whirling times, when business methods demand high mentality and balance, it is no time for the clear head to be muddled by intoxicants.

state. The state exists to protect the rights, guarantee the liberties and foster the welfare of the people. But suppose no citizen can take neutral ground, we urge that the greatest enemy of these rights, that our members use every means that is liberties and welfare, an enemy scattered through all our vast domain, against which | the saloon and to every organization that | Indianapolis. it is impossible to turn guns or bayonets, | gives it support or acquiesces in its legalian enemy fortified in 206,000 saloons, with MANY MEETINGS HELD BY THE millions of money and the control of 2,000,to law, against legislation in harmony with the ideas of the Republic, this enemy against churches, homes, pure and decent palling civic danger?

> "Every one of these 10000 saloons is a center of mind destruction eart paralysis, mischievous sociability, a school of crime, training in lawlessness and malignant political propagandism. Every saloon controls at least ten votes. In Ohio, with 5,000,-000 population, there are 17,000 salcons, conrolling 170,000 votes, while in Indiana, 4.400 saloons, but they control 44,000 votes. In our own beloved commonwealth it is of ollowers that we have to fight

"I do not know how the dire evil of these saloons among us can be better il- Buchanan, Indianapolis, lustrated than by turning to the facts | Reformatory at Jeffersonville, There Charles J. Orbison, of Indianapolis. sixty-two out of every hundred of the young inmates have used intoxicants. For last year they made an institution and 312 had used liquor. These | said the hop-skip-jump sort of prayer meetyoung fellows, without home training, men- | ing does not develop reverence. tal training, moral, physical or manual ining, have had saloon training. one of all the 500 was found to have had good associates. And this is but an illustration, for not all the saloon-trained boys get to the reformatory. What an army of young men there must be on the road to citizenship who are yielding them- | way to the little folks, who entered the

more to the influence of this awful habit

"Now the question is what is needed to be election of officers and a business session in | done, what can be done, what ought to be done, in view of these conditions? Our attitude certainly can be only that of oppoactivity the Junior branch of the society haps apprehended by the minds have not superintendents to strive to unify their Yesterday's events marked the real close | termined sentiment. A great impending | meetings As there will be no state conof the convention. This morning the En- calamity will stir tremendously a great | vention next year and the international | young people of the Methodist Church. It deavorers will attend services in the city's people, as when anarchy flaunts itself, but convention is to be held in Denver, he will be a mass convention. The railroads churches and a number of visiting pastors grips noiselessly and does its work like should begin showing a great interest in be sold on July 9, 10, 11 and 12, good rewill occupy pulpits. This afternoon and a slowly-developing fever, to such the peo- the work in order to make Indiana's show- turning as late as July 14. evening in Tomlinson Hall large meetings | ple grow accustomed and indifferent. Let it | ing one to be proud of. be advertised in the Sunday school, in the At the close of the address a parliament will be held. In the afternoon there will Christian Endeavor and from the pulpit box was opened, but few answers were be a mass meeting of Endeavorers at which and press what the saloon means in this Nation. As the churches organize for propagating foreign missions, let it be organized for antagonizing intemperance. fires of divine wrath ought to be shot through and through a sleepy, indifferent and careless church until it rouses from its lethargy and leaps full-armed to meet with crushing blows this malignant foe of God, nation, church and home. And nothing does the saloon fear more than just After the song service last night by Prof. | this-an aroused, united, organized and dis-

LAW IS PROHIBITIVE. "Let the Christian people demand the ship and Temperance." Mr. Hill pointed enforcement of the laws we have upon our out to the Endeavorers the closeness of statutes. The Indiana laws really contemalliance between the two phrases forming plate prohibition of saloons. These laws are organized public opinion. They are the "This is a delightful gathering of good thought of the people crystallized. When an officer says that he cannot enforce the laws of Indiana because public opinion is either mistaken or willfully telling what is | third psalm. not true. I believe that if you could get land, or the followers of Cromwell to the at the honest opinion, away back in the Hagemen, superintendent of the junior dedepths of a large majority of our Indiana homes, that plain, naked opinion would be 'the saloon is a curse, let it be banished.'

followers do not express the public opinion of a State of 2,500,000 population. The people of the State want temperance, and I am sure if they of the society. The other banner was could be brought to some sort of concert of action, definiteness of effort and steadiness of co-operation, under sagacious, level-headed, sensible leadership, they would speedily show whether 4,400 saloons, with their money and following, could browbeat, bulldoze and enslave our officers and defy the great body of our good citizens.

"I am impressed that there is a wide spread ignorance of just what our Indiana laws are on this subject and what the people can do for their own protection. In the first place there is not a township i any county of this State or a ward in any city that need be cursed with another, unless it wants that curse or supinely tolerates it. A majority of the voters may remonstrate against the granting of any license to sell liquor, or, acting by power of attorney, they may delegate some citizen to sign any and all remonstrances, and thus keep the saloon from existing. "They can keep the saloon closed on Sun-

day, legal holidays and between 11 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning. "They can confine the saloon to the particular room described in the license. 'They can keep out of that room any other business, all amusements and music where not granted as privileges by the court of commission. "They can keep the screens down at such

times as are prescribed by law. "They can stop by written notice all sales to habitual drunkards.

'They can stop sales to minors 'Now, as good citizens we ought to demand that the laws we have be enforced. It is outrageous that the mayor or police a city should enforce only such laws as they please. It is against the essential and most fundamental idea of our Americanism that after the Legislature has cieties of children," she said, "and the passed laws the executives should sort out | number is increasing constantly. We have such laws as they desire to enforce and every reason to be encouraged in our prosallow the others to be dead letters. That | pects for continued growth, and we have is an insult to the majesty of law and a | many active members who devote their contemptible affront to the American peo- time and attention to working with the ple. If any of our officers think they can- children. It is an important branch of the not enforce the law there is before him | work for the reason that it is the children | ternational Sunday-school convention toone wide-open door-he can resign.

There is great encouragement to the people who favor temperance and who talking on "The Accountable Age," said work for it. Vast is the change from the | that she did not consider any particular age | the executive committee re-elected Marion common, open, unabashed drinking of other | of the child the accountable age. It might days in our country. Every commercial | be considered, she said, the age at which man knows how marked is the decline in a child begins to realize the meaning of excessive drinking among the large army | self-sacrifice. Mrs. Etta H. Brown spoke on | retary of the committee. The executive of men on the road. In spite of all statements to the contrary some of our States | child, she said, at which it learns to love having more or less prohibitory laws are God as it does its mother. President Med- find a suitable person to act as field worker clean as compared with former conditions. bury talked on "The Spiritual Education lived in Kansas from my tenth to my Age." It should commence, he said, when twenty-second year, and never in all those | the child begins to reason for himself. The years did I see a saloon save as I went to | earliest Christian lessons received are the the Missouri river towns or to Kansas longest remembered and have the most City. One year we did have the original | value. The child should be instructed conpackage houses for a little while, but they | cerning Christ and the instruction should were soon quashed out. It is something cease only when it can learn for itself. that a boy can go through his formative years and not be tempted on every square, It is far better to have the saloons scarce | Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Valparaiso, analyzed and hard to find than to be face to face | the good to be derived from conversations

with them all the while. "I am informed that in Ohio last year eighty municipalities and townships out- her subject, "School Life-Public or Prilawed the saloon either by direct vote or | vate." All schools were commended by her. by council prohibition. And Indiana can boast only half as many saloons to the the result of the conference breakfast and population as either of her neighboring | declared that it should have a place as a sister States on the east and west. It is permanent feature of all conventions. for Christian Endeavorers to teach temperance and practice it, and so mold and A., a round table was held, presided over make strong the public conscience on this by Mrs. M. L. Hagemen. Prominent junior subject. By precept and example let the workers spoke on assigned subjects. There young men of Christian Endeavor save the | were about 200 present. young men of our land and towns. And et us all so hold up the cross of Christ before all our Christian business and pro- Get Him," was discussed by Guy Bradley. fessional men that they may see the demand for sacrifice and come to a wilingness to lose business, divert trade and bear reproach for the sake of the purification and redemption of the whole American

J. R. Jones, of Hanover, spoke on "Systematic Bible Study" and emphasized the see that we are sincere in our efforts." necessity of studying the Scriptures with the same system by which other great Him." He suid: When a new boy comes affairs are accomplished. The Rev. Charles Adams, of Greensburg, talked on "The Altar in the Home" and explained the importance to Christian families of family worship. The season of prayer was led by S. D. Gordon, of Cleveland, O.

## OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

## Strong Resolution Against the Saloon

-Sessions of the Day. Besides electing officers for next year the Indiana Christian Endeavor Union yesterday adopted resolutions against the saloons. "While in early days drinking was more | They urged the members to make all the opposition they can against the saloon and any one who in any way supports its legalization. This resolution was brought up at the morning session in Meridian-street M. E. Church. The resolutions committee was quents a saloon on duty or off duty can | composed of the Rev. J. Webster Bailey, C. remain in the service of the company. At E. Newlin, Miss Charlotte Partridge and of other State organizations. the Rev. Thomas Washburn. The resolutions were adopted without discussion and without opposition. The saloon resolution reads: "Remembering that our Supreme | morning have been made: Court has declared the legalized saloons immoral and against the best interests (of "But if intemperance is an economic the public, and most of the great Protestant blunder it is certainly a menace to the churches have declared that such an insti- Columbia-avenue Mission-Miss Aanna L.

without sin, and that, under our State law, bash College,

President Medbury, before the election of 990 votes, suppose that this enemy against | officers, appealed to the members of the | Cleveland, O. property, against sanity, against obedience | nominating committee not to consider his | name again when he heard that was their Baron, Chicago. intention. The members of the committee, after listening to Mr. Medbury, resolved living, happiness and hope-suppose it that as the other officers were to be re-holds the balance of power-is it not an apwould have to accept. He finally consented and the following were elected: President-The Rev. Charles S. Medbury,

Secretary-Miss Anna Louise Minich, of Indianapoli

Treasurer-Frank Boyd, of Rockville. Vice Presidents-The Rev. Thomas Ashburn, of Evansville; the Rev. Sylvester with half the population, there are only Newlin, of Kokomo; the Rev. T. S. Scott, of New Albany; the Rev. J. Webster Bailey, Fort Wayne; the Rev. Crates S. Johnson, against these 4,400 saloons with their 44,000 of Indianapolis; the Rev. J. D. Brosey, of Auburn; Calvin Perdue, of Warren. Manager of Transportation-Mr. C. Superintendents-Junior, Mrs. M. presented by Secretary Butler, of the State | Hageman, Muncie: missionary, Mrs. J. H. Board of Charities, relative to the O. Smith, of Valparaiso; citizenship, Intermediate Counselor-Mrs. L. E. Sellers, Terre Haute Mrs. J. Edward Brown, of Indianapolis, investigation of the last 500 received into the | discussed the "Prayer Meeting Plan." She

JUNIORS AND SINIORS. The afternoon session ' as held at Tomlinson Hall and was divided between the seniors and juniors. The former held the hall for the first two hours, and then gave selves every day a little more and a little hall by the stage and sang several songs,

led by Professor Bilhorn. President Medbury delivered his annual sition, protest, remonstrance, until the sa- Mr. Medbury began by telling of the spirloon has been curtailed, confined, sup- itual power derived from the convention. pressed. In spite of all that has been said He reviewed the work of the past year, on this subject the people yet need to be and said it would have a good influence on educated on this question. The facts per- the year to come. He urged the county sunk into the hearts and consciences of the | societies, and in this way have a much betpeople so that there is an aroused and de- ter effect on the state and international a constant peril which grows quietly and | thought the Endeavorers at this time | will sell round-trip tickets for one fare to

> submitted. Everybody seemed waiting for | S. D. Gordon, of Cleveland, O., led the advent of the juniors and their programme. Mr. Medbury closed by reading | Association yesterday. His subject was telegrams from Francis E. (Father) Clark, the Massachusetts convention, the Asheville (N. C.) convention and the Wisconsin convention at Milwaukee. As Mr. Medbury stepped back from the

ostrum 300 little boys and girls, comprising the junior department, walked to the stage carrying miniature flags. Professor Bilhorn opened the meeting, singing 'America," assisted by the chorus. As the hymn was sung the children waved the Charles Trowbridge, of South Bend, then gave a short speech on "Why I am a Ju-

He was followed by Miss Hazel Holdeman, of Goshen, who spoke on "Why am Not a Junior." Miss Holdeman's address was in no way a disparagement of the address given by Master Trowbridge, but said her reason was that in her church no junior society existed. Miss Reba Richey, of Muncie, entertained the juniors not with him he is, nine chances to one, | by a chalk talk, illustrating the twenty-

President Medbury, assisted by Mrs. partment, presented two banners-one for the society raising the most money during the year for foreign mission purposes and "Forty-four hundred saloons and their | the other for the best attendance and best reports. The first banner was awarded to the First Friends' Church of Marion, and was given to Mrs. Hazely, superintendent awarded to the Christian Church of Rockville, and its representative was Miss Bartley. The First Friends' Church raised \$61 last year.

## JUNIOR ENDEAVORERS.

## A Conference Breakfast and a Round Table the Features.

Miss Frances Le Baron, of Chicago, delivered an interesting talk yesterday morning at the conference breakfast given by the Junior Endeavorers at the Young Women's Christian Association building. The breakfast was intended to evoke discussion as to how best the welfare of the Junior Society might be promoted and a number of experienced workers told of the results of their labors.

Miss Le Baron spoke on: "What Value Has the Child as a Church Member?" That its value is manifest to any church, she said, is apparent to the least observant. The child in the church is an element that lends enthusiasm to the Christian and is a source of inspiration at all times. Her experience with children in Sunday schools, she said, has been very satisfactory and very pleasant

"Children" furnished the theme of most of the talks. Mrs. M. L. Hageman, of Muncie, superintendent of the junior department, said that the junior branch of the Christian Endeavor is one of the best features of the society. "We have 640 sowho later become Endeavorers."

"The Christian Age." It is the age of the

state society, spoke on "Home Training." which the children may take a part. Miss Clara Brown, of Indianapolis, had for The Endeavorers were much pleased by Following the breakfast at the Y. W. C.

"The Boy," was discussed in many chases pertaining to C. E. work. "How to "First we must invite him," he said. Then, if he does not come, invite him again, and again and again, until he responds to the invitation. Go to his home before meetings and ask him to go with you. We must keep our junior pledges if we wish to get the boys to join the society. They must Willie Birch talked on: "How to Keep to your society, do not stand off and eye him as if he were a curiosity. Go to him, tell him that you are glad to see him. When he comes to socials make him have a good E. G. Rontzahn suggested that workers should always take the initiative in keeping boys interested. A good plan is to provide amusements, he said. Pingpong is a good game for juniors to take up

Miss Frances LeBaron, of Chicago, talked nterestingly on the flower mission work that is done in Chicago by Endeavorers among the poor. Miss Nellie M. Baldwin. of Greenfield, made the suggestions as to increasing membership. Miss Emma Donnell, of Greensburg, enumerated the benefits to be derived from co-operation of the Christian Endeavor Society and the Sunday schools. Miss Reba Richey, of Muncle, linistrated her talk on "How to Use the Blackboard," with board drawings, Miss Zelma Scott, of Elwood, talked on "Lome Difficulties and What to do with Them." Letters of regret were read from officers

and the children should be taught to play

it by the workers.

To-Day's Pulpit Assignments. The following pulpit assignments for this

Central Christian-The Rev. C. S. Medury, Angola, P. P. Bilhorn will sing. Fourth Christian-Mrs. J. H. O. Smith, Valparaiso.

tution cannot be legalized and licensed | Minich, State secretary; Carl Klass, Wa-Third Christian-Prof. C. B. Coleman, Irvington. in their power to show their opposition to | Sixth Christian-The Rev. A. L. Orcutt,

Hoyt-avenue Methodist Protestant-Mrs.

George H. Sisson, Muncle Presbyterian-S. D. Gordon, North Congregational-Miss Frances Le Trinity Congregational-The Rev. Chas. B. Adams, Greensburg. First United Brethren-C. E. Newlin, Irvington. Morris-street Christian-The Rev. C. H. Trout, Lafayette. Grace Presbyterlan-Mrs. M. L. Hageman, Muncie; Mrs. J. E. Brown, North In-

Home Presbyterian-E. R. Gesaman, Ft Wayne. Mayflower Congregational-The Rev. J. Webster Balley, Fort Wayne, Hillside-avenue Christian-Mrs. L. E. Sellers, Terre Haute. West Washington-street Presbyterian-Curtis McIntyre, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Moravian-The Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, Boston, Mass.

St. Paul M. E .- Prof. T. G. Alford, La-North Park Christian-The Rev. R. L. Handley.

Evangelistic Meetings To-Day. At the following places to-day evangelistic | meetings will be held by Endeavorers at-

tending the convention: Workhouse, 3 p. m.-Rev. J. Webster Bailey, of Fort Wayne. Dungan quartet will furnish music City Hospital, 3 p. m.-Miss Frances Le Barron, of Chicago. Woman's Reformatory, 3 p. m .- Rev. C.

Claude Travis and Miss Josephine Can-Door of Hope, 2:30 p. m .- Choral class and L. O. Brown. Bertha Ballard Home-Vesper service at 6:15 o'clock led by Miss Le Barron. Rescue Mission, 7:45-The Rev. Curtis

The Epworth League Convention. Beginning with Thursday, July 10, the state convention of the Epworth League ing with the Sunday night following. The Epworth League of Indiana comprises the

## Notes of the Convention.

noon service at Young Women's Christian "The Master is Here and Calleth for Thee." The quartet of the First Presbyterian Church sang.

Members of the Veterans' Association composed of the past State officers, gave : dinner vesterday noon at the Hotel English Among those present were: President Medbury and wife, of Angola, and Clarence E. Eberman, of Boston, Mass., general field secretary of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor.

A conference of the intermediate department was held in the Sunday-school rooms of the Meridian-street M. E. Church yesterday morning. Mrs. L. E. Sellers, of Terre Haute, the State Intermediate superintendent, presided. The Rev. Mr. Woodson, of Franklin, who was to have addressed the members, was called home by the death of a young woman in his congregation. He said she had taken her own life in a fit of despondency.

## RAINFALL OF 1.33 INCHES.

Not Extraordinary, Weather Bureau Says-St. Louis Had 3.52 Inches.

At the Weather Bureau last night it was said that the rainfall had been 1.33 inches from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night. That was not extraordinary and was hardly considerable in comparison with the rainstorm at other cities. At St. Louis, for instance, 3.52 inches of rain fell during the day. At Springfield, Mo., 2.82 inches fell. Springfield, Ill., had 1.86 inches; Columbus, O., 1.26 and Memphis, 1.89.

## Another Storm at McCordsville.

Captain Newman, of the salvage corps, went to McCordsville yesterday to superintend the covering of the Masonic Hall, wrecked by the storm of last Wednesday. at 9 o'clock last night a fierce windstorm people of the town were greatly alarmed, fearing there was to be a repetition of the Another report was that Fall Creek was

so swollen by rain that it was washing out the corn fields at some places on its banks.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

Graduation of Classes, with a Six-Year Course Recommended-Plan to Increase Bible Research.

DENVER, Col., June 28 .- The tenth inchairman of the executive committee, and the association, and George R. Merrill seccommittee also appointed a committee to among the colored people of the South. The following cablegram was received from London, signed "Knollys:"

"Chairman international Sunday-school convention, Denver: Many thanks for your telegram, which will be laid before the Miss Anna Louise Minich, secretary of the King. Queen thanks you for kind sympathy. His Majesty progressing most satisfactorily.'

The Rev. E. N. Dunning, of Boston, in reading the report of the lesson committee, recounted the work of the committee formulating a uniform Sunday-school lesson for use throughout the world, and way of educating the youth in the history of the Bible. The suggestion that the lesson text be not printed in the lesson leaflet, but that the student be referred to pages in the Bible for the text, was ap-The reason given for the proposed change was that it would increase Bible research. The most important innovation recommended was a gradation of classes in Sunday schools. The plan proposed was that primary, intermediate and senior classes be formed, with a special course in study provided for each class, a period of six years' attendance upon one class being required for advancement to another. The present course shall be the one for study for the intermediate class. The Rev. J. M. Potts, of Toronto, chairman of the lesson committee, aroused enthusiasm with the statement that the rumor to the effect that there was a plan in the lesson committee to do away with the quarterly temperance lesson was baseless. In the afternoon the primary and junior session was held, presided over by Mrs. W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis. Secretary Israel P. Black, of Philadelphia, read his report, which sowed an increase of five districts, 130 unions and thirteen secretaries in the department since the last triennial. The Editorial Sunday School Association elected these officers: President, the Rev. A. McKamy, of Nashville; vice president, the Rev. Thomas B. Neeley, New York: secretary, the Rev. C. R. Blackwell, Philadelphia; treasurer, the Rev. J. R. Miller, Philadelphia.

## The First New Wheat.

county. It represented the threshings from three Knox county farms. The wheat is of the Fultz variety and is graded No. 2 red. The quality is very fine and it weighed 604 pounds to the bushel.

## Diamonds.

Owing to my small expenses I can save you le per cent. on Diamonds. I make a specialty of Diamonds. J. P. MULLALLY. Jeweler and Manufacturer, 28 Monument



Besides the Vose, we have the Chickering, Jewett, Ivers & Pond, Fischer, Cameron, Wulschner, Braumulier, Stewart, Stodart and others.

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OF THE "UNJUST ASPERSIONS" CAST ON IT BY THE COURT.

Intimates that General Wood Dictated His Conviction and that He Was Denied Legal Rights.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller, of Colorado, presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone praying for a full investigation into his perform-On his return Captain Newman said that ance of duties as director of posts of Cuba during the occupation of Cuba. He maincame up, and though it did no damage, the tained in his petition that he was unjustly retired and unfairly convicted and that he is entitled to a full, fair and impartial investigation by Congress. Mr. Teller said the petition was unusual and the conditions were unusual and at his request the petition was read in full. The petitioner asked that full justice be done to the end that aspersions upon his character might be eliminated. He stood before the world as a convicted criminal. The case was unique but it was one which might arise at any time in the Philippines. Mr. Teller said it seemed to him the case demanded investigation. While he did not pass on the guilt or innocence of the petitioner he believed there was a fair presumption of his innocence. The petition was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba. Mr. Rathbone was convicted on charges involving maladministration of his office.

"Washington, June 26. "To the Congress of the United States-Your petitioner respectfully represents that the United States; that late in the year 1898, as an appointee of the Postoffice Department of the United States he went to Cuba in the capacity of director general of posts of Cuba; that while acting in such capacity in Cuba and while that country was governed by the United States, he was accused of high crimes and misdemeanors in connection with such office, in the year 1900, resulting in his being arrested and put upon trial for such alleged crimes and misdemeanors, which resulted in his conviction and sentence for a term of imprisonment and fine, in April, 1902. Later he was released under a general amnesty act to all American citizens by the Cuban Con-

ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION. "Your petitioner respectfully requests the United States Congress to direct that a thorough investigation be made by a committee of its members, or otherwise, into all of his acts and doings in Cuba in connection with the said postal service, to the dwelt upon the great benefit derived in the | end that all the facts may be known and the truth established.

"Your petitioner bases this petition upon the ground that, whenever the government and in the course of the performance of his official duties in that foreign service he is accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, it is the duty of the government of the United States to see that he has a fair and impartial trial under usual and regular rules of judicial procedure. He should not be subjected to trial by arbitrary and unusual methods of procedure, contrary alike to the laws of that country and the fundamental principles of justice. He should not be sentenced to severe and unusual penalties without the right of appeal to the government of his own country for relief and protection.

"Your petitioner further represents that he was improperly tried, unjustly convicted, sentenced to unusual and severe penalties and as a new trial cannot now be | petitioner, and afterwards was pardoned as had because of the amnesty by the Cuban | a 'witness for the state in the postoffice government, which new trial, under uninluenced conditions would bring out all the facts, your petitioner submits that, as a citizen of the United States, he is justly entitled to a full, fair and impartial investigation by the Congress of his own country. REASONS FOR APPLICATION.

"Your petitioner makes the following statement of the reasons for this applica-

were special proceedings, directed and conjudicial procedure, issued orders, instruc- your petitioner will ever pray tions and communications to the courts by whom your petitioner was tried from time to time during the progress of the trial and so influenced and dominated these tribunals as to thwart the purposes of justice and inflict a great wrong upon your. petitioner.

"Ex parte evidence was admitted to the taken in the United States on behalf of volver against his own temple, killed himthe prosecution, at the taking of which self.

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neither the petitioner nor his attorneys had opportunity to be present or to crossexamine the witnesses, and the trial court refused to summon witnesses in his behalf. in violation of Article VI of the 'bill of rights' amendment to the Constitution of the United States; that his attorneys were not given proper time to prepare the de-fense, and that evidence vital and material to his defense was withheld, and that the principal witness for the state, and practically the sole witness against him, was not sworn upon the trial. His testimony | Place was not given under oath. This witness testified as a defendant. "Your petitioner further represents that, under the laws of Cuba, a defendant in a criminal trial is not required to be sworn or put under the sanction of an oath. He

cannot be punished for perjury if he gives false testimony. This witness was convicted under the same proceedings as your cases,' when, in fact, he was not declared a witness for the state, as required by law, but was a defendant in the case. This witness took advantage of his position as a defendant to escape liability for perjury if he gave false testimony. He took advantage of his position as a witness for the state to secure a pardon. In view of these and other reasons, your petitioner requests Congress to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of all his acts in Cuba in connection with the office to which he "The proceedings which led to his con- was assigned under the authority of the viction were not judicial proceedings, but United States government, the methods employed to secure his conviction, to the trolled by a person or persons (or an au- end that the truth may be discovered, the thority) by whose orders such courts were | ends of justice secured and that your petiestablished and controlled and who, in tioner may be relieved from the unjust asviolation of law and established rules of persions cast upon his character. And

> "E. G. RATHBONE." Shot His Wife and Himself.

PITTSBURG, June, 28 .- As the result of a quarrel, Andrew Hellman, aged sixtyfive years, a well-known dairyman of Mount Washington, fatally shot his wife trial, consisting of ex parte depositions | this afternoon and then, turning the re-

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